

Evening Telegraph PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 103 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1870.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age and German Democrat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

The carrier who was in charge of our West Philadelphia route having died recently, and his book being mislaid, some of our subscribers in this section of the city may be missed by the new carrier. Those who do not receive their papers promptly will please send word to the office, and the neglect will be remedied at once.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The true object of just governments is to secure the life, liberty, and happiness of the people governed. So says the Declaration of Independence. The true object of the anomalous sort of government that is typified by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, however, is to harass, plunder, oppress, deceive, vex, betray, and impoverish the Commonwealth. The proceedings of the body which has fortunately just adjourned are essentially more like the decrees of a gang of robbers, or the harsh edicts of a body of hostile conquerors intent on parceling out the Commonwealth to their favorites and followers, than the laws of wise and benevolent legislators. In a working session of sixty-five days, more than four thousand bills were introduced and nearly fifteen hundred were actually passed and sent to the Governor. Yet, of all this batch, it would be difficult to find one law out of a hundred which even pretends to promote the general welfare, or to aid, even remotely, in promoting the real interests of the citizens of this Commonwealth, while the real intent in nearly every bill is to grant a special privilege of some kind to a favored individual, which he can scarcely ever exercise without inflicting a corresponding injury on one or more of his fellow-men. So great was the rage to rush through these acts of spoliation that the legislators even begrudged the time consumed in an attempt to learn their contents, and many of them were read only by their titles. There is something inconceivably monstrous in the idea that any body of men should be empowered to compel obedience to a long series of laws which they do not even stop to read. This is tyranny in its worst shape, confounded by deplorable carelessness and confusion, and if the people continue to countenance such an outrageous system, the time is near at hand when every vestige of good State government will be destroyed.

One fortunate circumstance has saved the people from a series of oppressions which otherwise would have been intolerable. A quarrel between the Governor and the Legislature occurred at the commencement of the session. The legislators refused to print the usual number of extra copies of the Governor's message or to increase his salary, and Geary, in turn, has avenged himself by a free use of the veto power. The check thus imposed, conjoined with the resolute action of a few members of the House and Senate who were faithful among the faithless, have saved the State, for the time being, from financial ruin, and the people from a long list of villainous oppressions which would otherwise have been imposed upon them.

What has been done, with the concurrence of both branches of the Legislature and the Governor, is bad enough. But what would have been done if a few fortuitous circumstances had not interposed to save the State from intolerable afflictions was infinitely worse, and the voters who last fall re-elected men who had previously gained an infamous notoriety may congratulate themselves that they have accidentally been rescued from many of the evils which their faithless favorites desired and endeavored to inflict.

For the manifold mischiefs of the existing system various remedies have been proposed. Even the newly elected Speaker of the State Senate referred to this subject in the speech he delivered yesterday. He suggested that a joint resolution be adopted by the Legislature prohibiting the consideration of any bill which has not been printed. This precaution should of course be adopted, but as the present legislative rules have notoriously been formed for the express purpose of facilitating the passage of iniquitous bills, we have little hope that any future Legislature will be controlled by a higher motive. The real remedy must be sought in the first instance by the election, for at least one year, of legislators sufficiently faithful to the people to propose constitutional amendments that will

lay the axe to the very root of the prevailing system. If all forms of special legislation are imperatively prohibited, with the understanding that local acts which involve an appropriation of money may be legalized if they are approved by a popular vote of the tax-payers directly concerned at a general election, there will be some prospect that the public interest may receive a decent degree of respect and consideration from future Legislatures. It has also been suggested that the Legislature should meet but once every three years, unless convened more frequently by the Governor, that no bill shall be passed without recording the yeas and nays, and that the Governor shall not sign any bill until it has been published for a stated period in the newspapers of the county to which it applies.

One thing is painfully evident—that the present practice of vesting legislative powers, which in many respects are well-nigh absolute, in such bodies of men as are now sent to Harrisburg, is fraught with great and ever-increasing danger; and it has become the most imperative duty of the time to avert, by effective means, the annual torrent of crude, unjust, unwise, and mischievous legislation.

OUR CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY. Mayor Fox, Mr. John S. Shoemaker, chairman of the joint committee of Councils, and Mr. William Sellers, chairman of the committee of the Franklin Institute, have extended, on behalf of the citizens of Philadelphia, an invitation to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures of Congress to visit this city for the purpose of seeing for themselves what are the advantages possessed by Philadelphia for holding such a celebration of the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence as has been proposed. The committee have accepted the invitation and will make their visit as soon as their leisure will permit.

The claims of Philadelphia in this matter, as being the place where the Declaration was signed, are so indisputable that there ought to be no difficulty whatever in inducing Congress to authorize a grand international exhibition to be held here on the 4th of July, 1876, and we have no doubt that the proper action will be taken in the matter. Not only is the city where Independence Hall still stands, an object of veneration, the most suitable place for such an exhibition, on account of its historical associations, but there is no place upon the American continent that offers more facilities, from whatever point of view the subject may be considered. We have, convenient to the building portions of the city, ample ground for all the buildings that may be required for a great exposition of the arts and manufactures of the world, while the largest ships laden with goods can discharge their cargoes upon our wharves within convenient transportation distance of any place where it may be decided to locate the structure to be devoted to the exhibition. We have also ample room for the accommodation of the host of strangers that will be expected to attend, without crowding them together to such an extent that all the pleasure of their visit will be destroyed. The advantages of Philadelphia in this matter will doubtless receive the candid consideration of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, and we hope they will induce Congress to take appropriate action on the subject at an early day. Although several years will elapse before the celebration takes place, it is not too early to begin making preparations, and if the plans are all fully matured and the location definitely decided upon now, the exhibition will be more likely to prove a brilliant success in every particular than if all the preliminaries are put off until the last moment. The celebration of our centennial national anniversary will be a great event, not only to the people of the United States, but to the world, and we owe it to ourselves and to those who will come from all parts of the world to participate in our rejoicings that the occasion shall be one to be remembered with pleasure by all concerned in it.

GOOD-BY, ANDY. ANDREW JOHNSON, ex-President—happily ex—of the United States, is about to make a trip to Europe, with the intention of being absent from his native shores for the brief period of six months. If Andrew should find the climate on the other side of the water to agree with his health, and should conclude to abandon us forever, it is possible that we may be able to find consolation in the remembrance of his eminent public services and his many virtues. In Europe Mr. Johnson will find several monarchs out of business and quite a number of princes waiting for something to turn up, and by explaining to these the intricacies of "my policy" he may confer at once eminent personal services and advance the cause of humanity and liberty by inspiring them with some fresh ideas on the subject of absolutism as viewed from the standpoint of an ex-President of the United States who has passed through the ordeal of an impeachment trial. Our advice, however, to Mr. Johnson would be for him to offer himself as a candidate for the throne of Spain. The Spaniards are no nearer the establishment of a permanent government than they were when they exiled Isabella II, and our opinion is strengthened every day that they only need a practical American politician to undertake the management of their affairs and reduce things to a system for them. Andrew Johnson is the man of all men to wield the scepter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and "my policy," although found to be inapplicable to the exigencies of the situation in the United States, would probably suit Spain exactly, as what that country needs most at present is somebody with a policy of some kind, and plenty of courage and determination to enforce it. With Andrew the First upon the throne of Spain, we would hear no more of the French Emperor attempting to dictate or to meddle with the affairs of the peninsula; while if Prim and other Spaniards with axes to grind should attempt to oppose him, he would point

in triumph to the example of Ban Butler and Thad Stevens, and bid them beware. The Spaniards will do a good thing for themselves by offering their throne to Andrew, and they will secure the eternal gratitude of every American citizen by ensuring us against his ever offering himself again as a candidate for President, Senator, Alderman, or any other office.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S MOTION—THE INCOME TAX.

It is to be hoped that the vote of the Senate on Wednesday, in refusing Mr. Sherman's request to proceed with the consideration of the income tax, may be taken as the sense of the Senate on that important measure. The press and people of all sections of our country, from the far-off Pacific to the Atlantic coast, are almost unanimously opposed to the re-enactment of this most unjust, unequal, inquisitorial, and unnecessary tax. It is a popular belief that has hitherto been generally entertained that the sense of the American people dictates its laws. If this be true—and we cannot see why, under our form of government, it should not be—there can be no doubt as to the action of Congress upon this question. As a war measure, supposed to be necessary to maintain the national integrity, people were willing to endure its burdens; but neither the men that framed the law, nor the people who are affected by it, ever expected it to be continued in time of profound peace and prosperity.

There has been perhaps no measure for many years that has commanded so undivided an expression of opinion from men of all parties as this.

Shall the voice of the American people be heard on it? or shall the bidding of power be more potent than the voice of the people? Up to this time there has been no attempt to make a party question of it, but should the Republican party run so counter to popular opinion as to re-enact this most unpopular law, the consequences, we feel sure, will be very serious to it. No party can make a great mistake in this country which takes the second sober thought of the people, almost unanimously expressed, as its guide.

We are glad to learn that the President is sound on this question, and we hope the Representatives in Congress will not misrepresent the wishes of the people.

The law is dead by its own restrictions and limitations. Let its sleep be eternal.

Since the above was in type the modified bill of Senator Sherman, much to the regret of the public, has passed the Senate. All eyes are now turned to the House of Representatives. Let it do its duty to the people, and strangle the monster which Mr. Sherman desires shall lift its horrid head for another year.

The Speaker of the English Commons. A MEMORIAL comes to us by the cable that the present Speaker of the English House of Commons will soon retire, to be succeeded, probably, by the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, at present Secretary of War. The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, who has been Speaker of the House of Commons since 1857, was born in the year 1800, and was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was the contemporary and friend of many who afterwards became celebrated in the political world, and where he graduated B. A. in 1823. In the same year he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and in 1824, in company with the present Earl of Derby, Lord Taunton, and the late Lord Wharfedale, went on a protracted tour through Canada and the United States. On the formation of Mr. Canning's administration, Mr. Denison was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty. At this time the struggle of parties was very fierce, as the Roman Catholic Emancipation question agitated the political world. Mr. Denison uniformly supported concessions to the claims of the Roman Catholics. Mr. Canning's death led to a considerable alteration in the state of political parties, and, among others, it affected Mr. Denison. He relinquished the duties of the Admiralty Board, and preferring an independent political career to the responsibilities of an official position, did not again hold office, though several administrations sought his services. In 1830 he was returned for the borough of Hastings. In 1831, after the death of Mr. Huskisson, he was invited to stand for Liverpool, and at the general election of 1831 he was returned for that borough and for the county of Nottingham, choosing to sit for the latter. During two Parliaments he represented the borough of Malton, and in 1837 he was returned for the North division of Nottingham. Mr. Denison took an active part in the conduct of the private business of the House; and on the retirement of Mr. Shaw Lefevre in 1857, was unanimously chosen Speaker, being again unanimously elected in 1859, 1866, and in 1868. In 1827 Mr. Denison married the third daughter of the fourth Duke of Portland. As Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Denison ranks as the first Commoner, and takes precedence next after barons. His emolument consists of a furnished house in the New Palace of Westminster, and a salary of £5000 a year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. WANAMAKER invites the little gentlemen, together with their parents or guardians, to visit his establishment on SATURDAY, APRIL 9, at which time there will be an EXHIBITION OF HIS BEAUTIFUL SPRING STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR YOUTHS AND BOYS.

Also, a Evening, when traditional change will be given in SILVER SILVER!! CONCERT HALL, 111 CHESTNUT Street, above Paraffin. Best reserved Seats, 75c.; Admission, 50c.; Children, 25c.

JAMES E. MURDOCH WILL READ, in his superb style, choice selections from the Bible, Shakespeare, Dickens and others, at the MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner of BROAD and MASTER Streets, on MONDAY EVENING, April 11. Also, a Evening, when traditional change will be given in SILVER SILVER!! CONCERT HALL, 111 CHESTNUT Street, above Paraffin. Best reserved Seats, 75c.; Admission, 50c.; Children, 25c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC SECOND ANNUAL REUNION. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870. Doors open at 10 o'clock. The proceedings will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. by Lieutenant-General PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, United States Army, President of the Society. A GRAND Oration will be delivered by Major-General JOHN H. MANTINDALE, of Rochester, New York, and a FORM by GEORGE H. BOKER, Esq., of Philadelphia. THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED. The Parquet and Balcony will be reserved for LADIES. Cards of admission can be obtained (GRATIS) at the Headquarters Military Order of the Loyal Legion, No. 112 Walnut Street, the Union League House, Bailey & Co.'s, 75 North Second Street, James H. Bellwell & Co.'s, No. 932 Chestnut Street, Lee & Walker's, No. 712 Chestnut Street, and Gorer's, News Stand, Continental Hotel.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURE, BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16. Subject (by request)—"GIRLS."

SENATOR REVELS AT HORTICULTURAL HALL. On THURSDAY EVENING, April 14. Subject—"THE PRESS."

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. SHERIDAN'S RIDE, GREAT LIFE-SIZE PAINTING, BY THE PORT-ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ. SIXTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. READING OF THE POEM TWICE A DAY.

M. JOSEPHINE WARREN will recite each day, at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M., in front of the canvas, the poem of "SHERIDAN'S RIDE."

BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH. BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—The opening services of this new church commenced on MONDAY, April 5, at 7 1/2 o'clock, and continue every evening during the week.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO. PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1870. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 14th inst., clear of all taxes.

SEWING MACHINES. THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE. For Sale on Easy Terms. NO. 914 CHESTNUT STREET. 4 1/2 mwt PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING. ROCKWELL & WILSON. OPENING EXERCISES. Gigantic Stock of Spring Garments!!

Wholesale Prices, (FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY), THE DECKER BROS., KRANICH, BACH & CO., PIANOS. They are inferior to none, and in some respects superior to STEINWAY'S.

WILLIAM BLASIUS, (LATE AGENT FOR STEINWAYS), No. 1008 CHESTNUT Street. Next door to my former place. 4 1/2 m

CHARLES BLASIUS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF STEINWAY & SONS' World-Renowned Pianos. (Agent for Steinway & Sons since 1856.)

WARRIORS, No. 1006 CHESTNUT Street, 19 1/2 ft PHILADELPHIA. ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREHOUSES, No. 610 ARCH Street.

STEAMBOAT LINES. STEAMER S. M. FELTON, FOR PHILADELPHIA, CHESTER and HOOK, commencing MONDAY, April 11, leaving Chester wharf at 10 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. Returning, leaving Wilmington at 6 30 A. M. and 1 30 P. M. Fare to Wilmington, 20 cents; to Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

WANTED, A STOUT BOY AT FLOUR Store, No. 510 CALLOWHILL Street. 4 1/2 m

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES

No. 1128 CHESTNUT STREET, and No. 828 ARCH STREET. CLEARANCE SALE!

\$60,000 Worth of SURPLUS LINEN STOCK to be sold off at a sacrifice.

In order to meet the public demand for Reduced Prices, we have REDUCED DOWN TO THE ACTUAL GOLD COST.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS and DOYLIES, TABLE LINENS by the yard, LINEN SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS and BORDERED TOWELS.

A Splendid Line of Linen Handkerchiefs.

As this is a rare chance, and the heavy reductions bona-fide, Linen buyers will realize unusual Bargains through out our stock.

MANTLES and SHAWLS. A. T. STEWART & CO., New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

PANIER BEDOUIN MANTLE, The Fashionable Novelty FOR THE Spring and Summer, 1870.

CAUTION. United States Letters Patent having been granted me, securing the above design, each garment will have the letters "T. D." in monogram on the ticket, and marked Patent Pending, or Patented March, 1870. Any garment of this style, without this ticket, is an infringement, and I will prosecute all such to the fullest extent of the law.

THOMAS DOLAN, MANUFACTURER. 4 1/2 mwt PHILADELPHIA. INDIA SHAWLS. GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESTNUT Street, Will Open Thursday Morning, A LOT OF INDIA SHAWLS AT MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN FORMERLY, AND LESS THAN GOLD COST. 4 1/2 m

PIANOS. GRAND OPENING. RARE CHANCE. THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC AT Wholesale Prices, (FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY), THE DECKER BROS., KRANICH, BACH & CO., PIANOS. They are inferior to none, and in some respects superior to STEINWAY'S.

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MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE, AND No. 828 ARCH STREET, AND No. 1128 CHESTNUT Street.

Spring Importations. IMMENSE STOCK OF LINEN GOODS, WHITE GOODS, and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. PRICES DOWN TO PRESENT GOLD RATE. 6 1/2 mwt

"J. W. T." "J. W. T." LACE GOODS. POINTES, ROTUNDES, SACQUES, In White and Black Lama Laces.

JOHN W. THOMAS, Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St., 3 30 mwt PHILADELPHIA. MRS. R. DILLON, NOS. 223 AND 231 SOUTH STREET, has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY. Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets, all Volante, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Gape Veils, etc.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY MANUFACTURER of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, having her late location, No. 16 North Eighth Street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT and SPACIOUS WAREHOUSE, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Pointes and Sacques. 29 1/2 m

NEW PUBLICATIONS. American Sunday-School Union. MISTRESS MARGERY. A tale of the Lollards, 18mo, cloth, illustrated, 70 cents. CHRISTIANA HATHELY'S CHILDHOOD. Four illustrations, 18mo, cloth, 60 cents. THE CHUMBLING PATH. A striking allegory, well calculated to alarm the careless and stimulate the conscientious. 18mo, paper, 10 cents; cloth, 22 cents.

For sale at the Depository of the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, 1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

AGENTS FOR KEY WEST CIGARS. We invite an inspection of our stock, every sale being guaranteed. 3 1/2 m

SMOKE CUMPERT'S "Three Brothers" Cigars, MANUFACTURED AT No. 1341 CHESTNUT Street, 4 1/2 mwt Next to U. S. Mint.

"LA ROSA ESPAÑOLA" "KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS" Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated brand of LA ROSA ESPAÑOLA KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS, we invite dealers to examine our stock being equal in all respects to the imported Havana, and much less in price. M. E. McDOWELL & CO., (Commission Merchants), No. 29 N. WATER Street. 4 1/2 m